

POSITION OF GENUS *PHINTELLA* (ARANEAE: SALTICIDAE)

By

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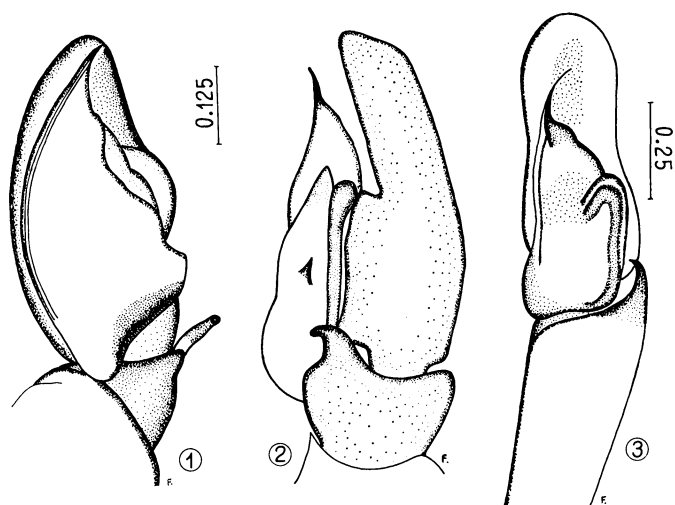
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Synopsis

PRÓSZYŃSKI, J. (Zakład Zoologii, IBS WSRP ul. Prusa 12,08-100 Siedlce, Poland): Position of genus *Phintella* (Araneae: Salticidae) *Acta arachnol.* 31: 43-48, 1983.

The Japanese jumping spiders classified now into genus *Phintella* STRAND in BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906, were previously classified by various authors into *Chira* PECKHAM, 1896; *Chrysilla* THORELL, 1887; *Euophrys* C.L. KOCH, 1834; *Icius* SIMON, 1876; *Jotus* L. KOCH, 1881; *Telamonia* THORELL, 1887. Most of these genera were, however, based on type species not congeneric with the Japanese *Phintella*. Redescriptions are also given of types of *Euophrys aninotatus* BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906 and *Chira albiociput* BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906. They found to be synonyms of *Phintella castriesiana* (GRUBE, 1861) and *Ph. versicolor* (C.L. KOCH, 1846) respectively.

The genus *Phintella* STRAND in BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906 is rather well defined now (PRÓSZYŃSKI, in preparation). Palpal organ in males of the type species—*Ph. bifurcilinea* (BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906) resembles very closely other Japanese species, for which good example is *Ph. castriesiana* (GRUBE, 1861) (Figs. 1-2). Females of *Ph. bifurcilinea* are somewhat different both externally, colour pattern of abdomen and its anterior tip, splitted by deep furrow into two protuberances—humps, and in internal structure of epigyne with bent canals joining spermathecae medially and not laterally, which resembles somewhat some species of *Euophrys* (Fig. 7). However, all females of *Phintella* have two openings of accessory glands, rather special (PRÓSZYŃSKI, in preparation) which permit separation of them from other genera.



Figs. 1-2. Palpal organ in *Phintella castriesiana* (lectotype of *Euophrys aninotatus* BÖSENBERG et STRAND).

Fig. 3. Palpal organ in *Phintella versicolor* (lectotype of *Chira albiociput* BÖSENBERG et STRAND).

Relationships of *Phintella* to other genera

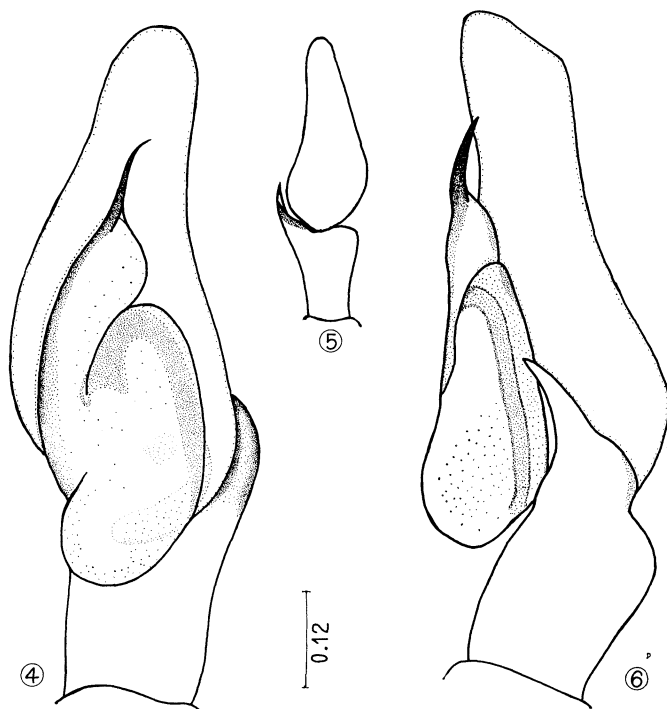
I. *Chira* PECKHAM, 1896. South American genus, with numerous species revised by GALIANO 1961, 1968 does not resemble any Japanese species. The type specimen of the only Japanese species—*Chira albiociput* BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906: 366, f. 311 is practically identical with various documentary and new specimens of *Ph. versicolor* (C.L. KOCH, 1846) (BOHDANOWICZ & PRÓSZYŃSKI, in preparation). The palpal organ of the lectotype is shown on Fig. 3. All lecto- and paralecto-type specimens have characteristic round white spot on thorax in the fovea region as well as a broad streak of white setae along lateral margins of cephalothorax. Palpus whitish with darker proximal part and white mane of setae on tibia. Abdomen whitish with traces of darker median streak, sides darker.

Material: 1 ♂—lectotype (new), 11 ♂ ♂—paralectotypes (new)—*Chira albiociput* BÖSENBERG et STRAND, Typus. Japan: Saga, Kompira. W. DÖNITZ. Senckenbg. Mus. 2445. Frankfurt a. M.

II. *Chrysilla* THORELL, 1887. Type species—*Chrysilla lauta* THORELL, 1887, from Burma, its palpal organ shown on Figs. 4-6. In spite of some distant

resemblances to *Phintella versicolor* (C. L. KOCH, 1846) (PRÓSZYŃSKI, 1973: 98-100, ff. 1-7: BOHDANOWICZ & PRÓSZYŃSKI, in preparation) there is no reason to consider these forms congeneric. *Chrysilla lauta* may be instead congeneric with some species included heretofore into genus *Cosmophasis*: *C. ichneumon* SIMON, 1901, *C. longiventris* SIMON, 1903. The remnants of iridescent scales on dark cephalothorax and median shield of abdomen in *Ch. lauta* do confirm that supposition.

Material: 1 ♂—holotype—*Chrysilla lauta* THORELL, 1887, Typus. Birmania, Bhamo 1885, L. FEA. Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genoa, Italy.

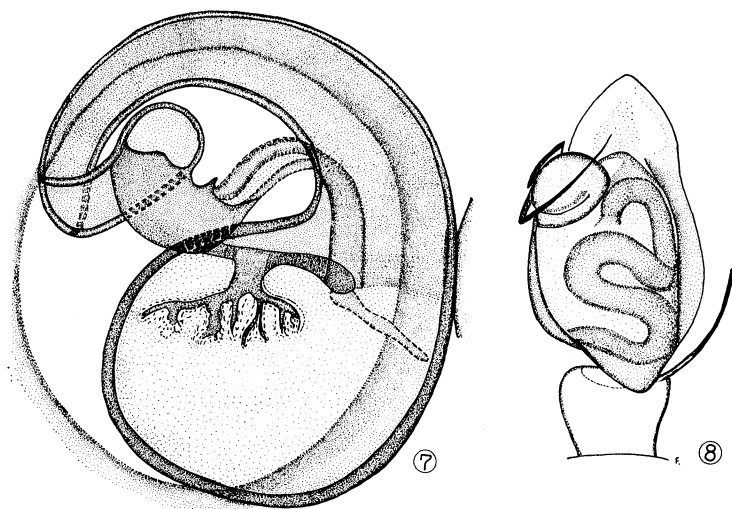


Figs. 4-6. Palpal organ in *Chrysilla lauta* THORELL (holotype), type species of *Chrysilla*.

III. *Euophrys* C. L. KOCH, 1834. Type species, *Euophrys frontalis* (WALCKENAER, 1802), has wide Euro-Siberian distribution. The superficial resemblance of spermathecae and canals to *Ph. bifurcilinea* was already mentioned, the palpal organ, however, is very different (Figs. 7-8); it resembles several hundreds of other species, included into subfamily Euophryinae.

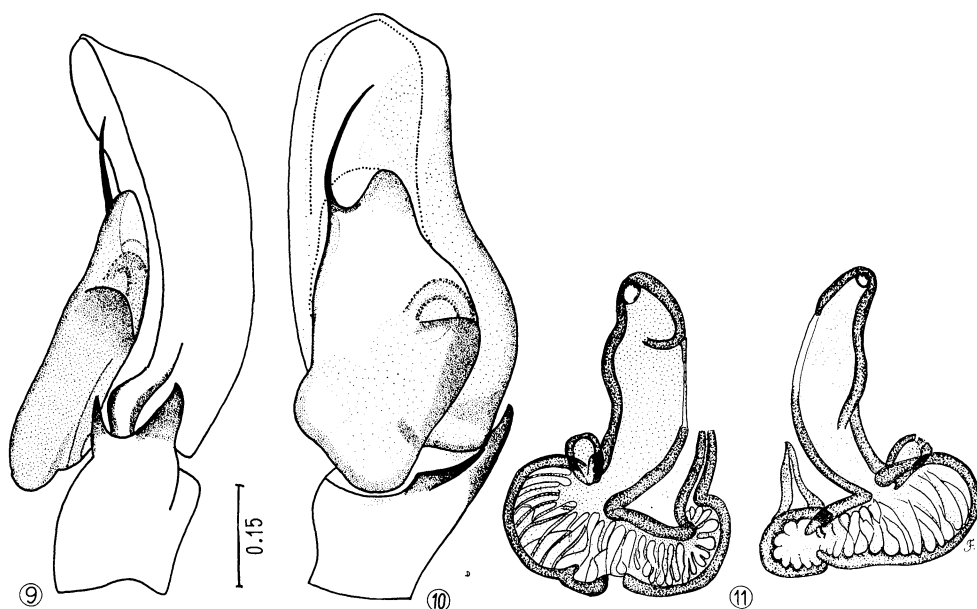
Japanese species *Euophrys aninotatus* BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906 (Figs. 1-2) is identical with *Phintella castrisiana* (GRUBE, 1861). Main diagnostic characters are hook like apophysis bent simultaneously lateralwards from cymbium. The type specimens are now entirely faded, yellowish white; however, original description by BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906: 338-339, f. 143, gives typical colour pattern of *Ph. castrisiana*, with dark lines prolaterally on femora I.

Material: 1 ♂—lectotype (new), 1 ♂—paralectotype (new)—*Euophrys aninotatus* BÖSENBERG et STRAND, Typus. Japan: Saga, W. DÖNITZ S. Senckenbg. Mus. 2459. Frankfurt a. M.



Figs. 7-8. Genital organs in type species of *Euophrys*—*E. frontalis* from Bulgaria: right half of epigyne after maceration and palpal organ.

IV. *Icius* SIMON, 1876. Type species: *Icius notabilis* (C.L. KOCH, 1846)=*Icius hamatus* (C.L. KOCH, 1846); (nec *I. notabilis* SIMON, 1871=*I. subinermis* SIMON, 1937). Misunderstanding in synonymisation of *I. notabilis* (C.L. KOCH, 1848) in ROEWER's Katalog, 1954: 1220 led me to acceptance *I. subinermis* as a type species of the genus and in turn provisional classification of present *Phintella* species into genus *Icius* (PRÓSZYŃSKI, 1976). However, type species is in fact *I. hamatus* and with its double tibial apophysis it cannot be synonymised with any *Phintella*, being also strikingly similar to various *Pseudicius*. The main differences are the double apophysis and shape of embolus, in females shape of sper-



Figs. 9-11. Genital organs in type species of *Icius*—*I. hamatus*: palpal organ (note double apophysis) and epigyne after maceration.

mathecae and lack of double accessory glands openings (Figs. 9-11). None the less there is presumably certain relationship between both genera.

V. *Jotus* L. KOCH, 1881. Type species—*Jotus auripes* L. KOCH, 1881, from Australia. According to Fig. 1d & Tab. 107 in L. KOCH 1871-1883, repeated later by SIMON 1897-1903, f. 683, the palpal organ of that species resembles closely Euophryinae and cannot be in any way related to Japanese *Phintella*.

VI. *Telamonia* THORELL, 1887. Type species, *Telamonia festiva* THORELL, 1887, from Burma. According to Figs. 1-5 in PRÓSZYŃSKI, 1967, the type species is not related to any *Phintella*. Its spermathecae are elongated compact bodies with numerous internal coils with heavily sclerotized walls. The copulatory canals are also entirely different. The external appearance bears no resemblance to *Phintella*.

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